

Saturday, April 6, 1889.

O BALTIMORE COUNTY DEMO-

We trust that every Democrat in Baltimore county will carefully peruse, earnestly ponder upon, and determinedly act up to, the recommendations of the Democratic State Central Committee at its meeting in Baltimore the past week in reference to pure primary meetings. We are glad that the State Central Committee has heard and responded to that "still small voice" of the Democracy throughout the State, as expressed through the Democratic press, of their anxious desire that, especially at our approaching primary meetings, their voice shall be honestly expressed without dissimulation or oppression of any kind. There has heretofore been considerable complaint upon this score, and it is eminently necessary that whatever real trouble may exist, if any, it should be promptly removed. Whether it exists or not, it is absolutely necessary that our coming primaries must be free from all domination and honestly express the will of the Democracy. This is no more than right, and what every Democrat is entitled to and should recoive. Particularly is it so in regard to the selection of the delegates to the Judicial Convention. The Democracy, as well as all the people of Baltimore county, are deeply moved upon that important matter, as it concerns every citizen, no matter what his political beliefs. There is no trouble whatever as to the two distinguished gentlemen in Baltimore county who are named for the position, as neither one of them would countenance any questionable mode or action to secure delegates to the nominating Convention; and as no man ought to accept a nomination for so exalted and important a station, except it be freely and honestly given, we have the most abiding faith, that after the primaries shall have been held there will be no complaint characters as Senators and acting wholly from per-

Now, this desirable hope cannot be realized unless every Democrat goes to the primary polls and sees that his will is carried out .-Then there need be no cause to fear when the Convention meets but that it will nominate the ceived as his reward the position of Attorney-Genwill-and, consequently his triumphant election at the polls in November. But, if we stay in Washington as a lobbyist on a great scale, for away from the primary polls the result may be contrary to our wishes. Therefore, let every made that in the Tilden-Hayes controversy Mr. Democrat be vigilant.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL Harmonious Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee Maryland assembled at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Wednesday 3d inst., the Hon. Stevenson Archer, Chairman, Mr. Jas. A. L. McClure, Secretary, to fix a day for the assembling o the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller, and to confer as to the best interests of the party. The session was attended by many prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, and was entirely harmonious. There was not a particle of sign from the effects of defeat in the Presidential election, and all were imbued with a determination to go forward and again carry the old time-honored banner to victory at the polls in November next. All the trusted leaders in the party were present in consultation with the Committee.

The following is the result of the deliberations of the Committee: ATTENTION TO THE COLORED VOTE.

The Democratic party of Maryland, by its representatives in State Central Committe assembled, shall represent an honest and full expression of the party's will, and recalls with satisfaction the unimpeachable integrity of the system of primary elec-tions inaugurated by this Committe in 1887, and of the primary elections held thereunder, and is letermined to have them equally blameless in 1889. It calls special attention to the fact that whilst the registration of the negro voters in Baltimore city ncreased from 11,744 in 1887 to 13,959 in 1888, or 20 per cent., that of the white voters increased only from 73,145 in 1887 to 77,475 in 1888, or 6 per cent.; Increase of the negro registration was from 47,122 in 1887 to 49,532 in 1888. or 5 per cent., whilst that of the whites increased only from 189,225 in 1887 to 90,659 in 1888, or 34 of 1 per cent, which conclusively shows a large influx of negro voters within our borders, and great neglect on the part of white persons entitled to registration to register.

Attention is likewise called to the further fact that while the electors of Mr. Cleveland received in 1884 96 866 votes, they received in 1888 106,168 votes, a natural and gratifying increase of 9,302 votes. That whilst the electors for Mr. Blaine received in 1884 85,748 votes, Mr. Harrison received in 888 99,986 votes, an increase of 14,238 votes, thus exhibiting a disproportion in the increase of the vote of the two parties which can in the main be attributed to an excessive registration of negroes; and this committee call upon all Democrats to assist in an effort to legally correct the registration lists of the State, to secure full and fair elections thereunder, and is especially urges upon them to take an active part in all primary elections, in order that only proper nominations be made for office.

It therefore resolved as follows: First. That a Democratic State Convention be held in Baltimore city on Thursday, September 12, 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, at such place therein as the Chairman of the Committee may select, to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the Treas-

second. That the Democratic voters of the res pective counties of the State be, and they are herey, directed to assemble in primary meeting in ieir respective counties at such time and place as the members of this Committee from such county may designate, to elect delegates, equal in number to their respective representation in the General Assembly, to meet in State Convention in Baltimore city on Thursday, September 12, to nominate a can didate for Comptroller of the State. Third. That primary elections are bereby direc-

tod to be held on Tuesday, September 10, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., in the first six Wards and in the city, which constitute the First Legislative District, for the purpose of Electing nine delegates from each of the said ward and six delegates from the first six Precincts of the Seventh Ward, to meet in convenvention at Broadway Institute Hall on Wednesday September 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate six candidates for the House of Delegates for that legislative district, and at the same time to elect seven delegates to represent that legislative district in the State Convention to be held on September 12th.—One primary poll is to be held in each of the six wards, and one primary poll only is to be held in and for the first six Precincts of the Seventh Ward. SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS.

and Third Legislative Districts. The Second District includes the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Precincts of the Seventh Ward, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts of the Fourteenth Ward. The delegates from the Second District, elected at the primary of September 10th, will meet at Raine's Hall at noon of September 11th to nominate a candidate for the state Senate and six candidates for the House of below the and saven delegates for the House of below the saven delegates. Delegates and seven delegates to the State Convention of September 12th.

The Third Legislative District includes the First. Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Precincts of the Fourteenth Ward and the Fifteenth, Sixteenih, Seventeenih, Eighteenih Nineteenih, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. That Convention will meet in China Hall at noon of September 11th to nominate six candidates for the House of Delegates and seven delegates to the State Convention

COUNTY PRIMARIES. The sixth resolution gives to the State Committee The sixth resolution gives to the State Committee members of the respective counties the designation of the time and place for each and every primary. They shall give public notice at least two weeks prior to the holding of each of the primary meetings, except in those counties where it has heretofore been the custom of the local committee of such counties to take charge of said primary meetings. SUPERVISORS OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

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The seventh resolution constitues Lloyd L. Jackson, of Hurst, Purnell & Co.; Henry Hartman, Jr., of H. & E. Hartman & Co.; Charles Goldsborough, of the Ulman-Goldsborough Company; Henry A. Parr, of I. M. Parr & Son; Wm. C. Carroll, of Carroll, Adams & Co.; George E. S. Landsdowne, of R. Q. Taylor & Co., and John G. Mengel, Sr., of John G. Mengel & Co., a board of Supervisors of primary elections, whose duty shall be to fully hear, fairly determined and adequately redress all complaints of candidates or nominations at the several primary elections to be held in the respective counties of the State for legislative and State Offices. They shall hold their office in Baltimore city, and shall appoint reputable Judges and Clerks for said priappoint reputable Judges and Clerks for said pri-mary elections in the place of those appointed in the said respective counties by virtue of the sixth resolution, who may from any cause whatever be unfit or unable to act as Judges and Clerks of said unfit or unable to act as Judges and Clerks of said primary elections, and shall give public notice of the names of the Judges and Clerks thus appointed by them, except in those counties in which the local committee may have appointed the Judges and Clerks of said primary meetings. They shall appoint the Judges and Clerks of all primary elections to be held in Baltimore city for State purposes during the present year, who shall be of unquestionable character and capacity; shall publish their names and residences at least two weeks betionable character and capacity; anall publish their names and residences at least two weeks before the holding of said primary elections, and shall provide authenticated copies of the registration books by which, and select the polling places at which, the primary elictions shall be conducted in the said city—the polling places to be as near the

centre of the wards and groups of Election Re-cincts as possible, and away from any drinking saloon, and shall see to it that the candidates each shall have at the primary elections a challen-ger without and a challenger within the poll-room, of his own selection, to protect and guard such candidate's rights, and said challenger shall have the right to see the ballot-box opened and closed before the b-ginning of the voting.

TO EXAMINE THE REGISTRATION LIST. The eighth resolution says: "The members of the State Central Committee for the several counties and for each of the Legistalive Districts for Baltimore city shall designate three persons in each Precinct of the counties and of Baltimore city, whose names shall be given to the Chairman of this Committee and whose designate the chairman of this committee and whose designations are consistent as a consistent and are consistent as a consistent and are consistent as a con Committee, and whose duty it shall be to carefully examined the registration lists, and report to the proper offices of registration and the Chairman of this Committee the names of all persons whom they shall ascertain to be improperly registered, to urge upon all unregistered Democrats the duty of regis-

JUDICIAL CONVENTION. "Ninth. That the Convention be held at Towson on Wednesday, August 7th, 1889, to nominate a can-didate to be voted for as Chief Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit; and the county of Harford shall be entitled to five votes and the county of Baltimore to seven votes in that Convention. The members of this committee from each of the said counties are hereby authorized and directed to call primary meeting for the election of delegates from such county to be said Judicial Convention."

__+-HALSTEAD'S REJECTION.

As was to have been expected, the rejection of Halstead by the Senate as Minister to Berlip, has stirred up a tremendous hornets nest, the most flerce hornet being Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Commercial-Gazette, Mr. Halstead's journal. It is natural that Ger. Boynton should feel chagrin over the rejection of his chief. A portion of Gen Boyton's dispatch to his journal on Saturday 31st was as follows: "Unmindful of their oaths of office, sinking their

positions as Senators of the United States to the level of their characters, and voting solely upon the narrowest personal grounds, five Republican Senators united to secure the rejection of Mr. Halstead as Minister to Germany. To these must be added Dawes and Quay, whose motives are not known. Nothing was alleged against his personal character; not a breath of suspicion was hinted against his moral worth; no question was raised in regard to his ability, which is known and acknowledged throughout the land; nor did anything that d a feather enter into the decision except the fact that five Senators who years ago betrayed the fact that five Senators who years ago betrayed their party, and for some reason which cannot be defended upon any ground of honesty or upon any appreciations of the integrity of the Senate of the United States, were soundly, justly and truthfully criticised by Mr. Halstead in his capacity as a journalist for their gross failure to perform the duty which they owed to the Senate and the country understand of the "". That the Democratic side of the chamber

with great unanimity against him was to have been expected, and the fact that it is so casts no reflection or imputation upon the gentlemen upon that side of the chamber. So far as known their opposition was confined to their votes, and as the matter assumed a shape where it was natural that the line of party division should be drawn, the criticisms which justly belonged to those Republi-

Gen. Boynton then "goes for" the "big five" Senators, who voted for rejection. He terms Evarts a "soldier of fortune and as th reatest failure on the Republican side of the Sen-He states that Evarts appeared as counsel eral under that traitor to his party. No one at the placed under a fit administration for the exercise f his peculiar abilities. He subsequently figured Evarts' legal services, according to the understand Evarts' legal services, according to the understanding on all sides, "were at the command of either—a legal Hessian," and that he finally espoused the Republican side because that party controlled the army and navy. As a reward, Gen. Boynton says, Mr. Evarts was made Secretary of State and "prostitute his position in furtherance of the interests riends who had railroad land grands in Mexico He denounces Mr. Everts' refusal to vote in favor of examining into the charge that Mr. Payne, of Ohio, had bought his seat in the United States Senate, and charges as the reason that Mr. Evarts had gotten

Gen. Boynton next goes for Senator Plumb, of Kansas. He exhumes from the records of the Fortythird Congress the report of the Republican Committee on war claims in favor of the claim of one A. L. H. Crenshaw, of Jackson, Mo., for certain property, of which the committee declares "he was obbed" by the Duited States officers, and one of these, says Gen. Boynton, as appears by a subsequent portion of the report, was Major Plumb, then of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and a provost marshal in the Union army, now of the United

into the Senate through similar questionable

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, next claims
Gen. Boynton's attention, and he is briefly disposed
of, his inconsistency being in having at first voted
against confirmation and then deserting his allies tainted by bribery and corruption. The defense set up was like that urged for Mr. Payne, that he didn't know of the corruption." The record, which s submitted, shows that Mr. Ingalls plea was sustained by the investigating Committee.

As to Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Gen.
Boynton asserts that "he had not been a Senator
but two days after he left the Interior Department until he was arraigned for most unusual and re-markable active work during the last days and nights and the Sunday proceeding his leaving the department in preparing, signing and issuing patents for an enormous quantity of uncarned railroad land. His course in regard to a considerable number of pension attorneys who were clearly shown to have been engaged in defrauding soldiers and their widows and orphanis was one of the most no-

their widows and orphants was the of the host not torious acts of his administration. After he had properly disbarred them upon a showing of facts which roused universal indignation throughout the country he afterward reinstated some of the worst of them, and thus turned them loose on soldiers Henator Henry L. Dawes. of Massachuetts is a raigned by Gen Boynton for alleged connection with the Credit Mobilier, and his denial of the charge made at the time is pronounced a "quibbling denial." Gen. Boynton adds: "Of course Senator Dawes would have no sympathy with a man who way about Henators." Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is thus disposed

of: "No one knows anything about Mr. Quay as a Senator and so no one can judge of the reasons for his vote. The general belief is that he is deeply in the dumps because the regular professional working element in politics isn't getting all of the pat-All of which, coming from so pronounced

Republican as Gen. Boynton, is mighty good "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are

HURRICANE AT SAMOA. The Trenton and the Vandalia Wrecked-The Nipsic Beached-4 Officers and 39 Men Lost from the Vandalia and 7 from the Nipsie-The German War Ships Eber | their limitations, and the lines must be drawn and Adler also Total Wrecks-The Olga somewhere. But unfortunately the reasona-Beached-Loss of 96 German Officers and bleness itself comes under the law of limita-

On the 30th ult. Admiral Kimberly sent a lispatch to Secretary Tracey, that on the 15th especial wisdom. And that is in the sending of March, a hurricane swept over Apia the of so many newspaper men abroad to repre-Island of Samoa resulting in terrible loss of sent us as a nation. It is very natural, to be life. The American war vessels the Trenton foremost, or rather, the best head. So it is peand the Vandalia were wereked, and 4 officers culiary appropriate that these brainy men and 39 men lost from Vandalia and 7 men from should be selected to represent the intelthe Nipsic. All the officers and crew of the ligence and ability of the great American peo-Trenton were saved. The German war vessels Eber and Adler were also wrecked and 96 officers and men lost. All the vessels were driven upon the coral reefs which abound in the

The only vessel in the harbor saved was the English war ship Callione, which had steam up, and ran out of the harbor to sea. Among the lost were Thomas G. Downey. of the Vandalia, son of Mr. Downey, of Balti- how would we have appeared in he syes of The same regulations are to prevail in the Second more; Nathau B. Green, Thomas Johnson, of the world? the Nipsic, from Annapolis, Md. Hurricans at Samos are of a frequent oc-

HALSTEAD AGAIN REJECTED. The Senate on Saturday 31st ult. was in sion two hours endeavoring to reconsider the the vote whereby Halstead was rejected as Minister to Berlin. Senator Sherman and to Berlin, he certainly being a person who has others pleaded hard, but the Senate refused by a vote of 25 to 16 to reconsider. That seems to settle it. There seems to be no doubt Mr. Hal-stead was rejected because of disrespectful re-plicit form, and it does effective business. marks made about the Senate as well as Senators, personally. Some newspapers throughout the United States are trying to make it sparingly with those grand and mighty potenappear as though the Senate by its action was tates, the United States Senators. It is quite attempting to abridge the freedom and liberty questionable if we realize properly the impos-of the press. There is a wide difference beof the press. There is a wide difference between liberty and unbridled license. Halstead is a very bitter man, and usually takes everything by the throat that does not please his views. He outrageously maligned Senator Payne, charging him with buying his election to the Senate, even after the Senate ty. Then the constitutional arrangement had examined into and reported that there

was no foundation for the charges. ----The Journal is indebted to Mr. Wm. G. Spottswood, of the Adjutant General's Offloe. Washington, for a copy of the official Army Register for 1889. It contains the name. rank. date of appointment, &c., of every officer of

AN AUTHOR.-Mr. John T. Ford, Baltimore's well known theatrical manager, has a contribution in the North American Review entitled "John Wilkes Booth on the Day of the Assassination."

Mr. Robert Garrett has arrived at "Uplands," his country seat in Baltimore county,

OUR BALFINDER LEVER.

of the New Government-The Payment of Penalties-Laudable Endeavers for a Lavish Economy-The Law of Limitations-Brains to the Fore-A Striking Phenomenen-Our House of Lords-Expanding Baltimere.

BALTIMORE, April 5th, 1889.

A month's experience in the business of ad ministering our national government has greatly disgusted most of the new administrators thereof, as well as multitudes of those whose tastes and wishes have been totally disregarded by the leading spirits of the administration. It was an eager, energetic, and detormined band that engineered the new incumbents into their present positions. It was an enthusiastic crowd, elated with victory, and hopeful spoils, which assembled at Washington to grace the triumphant occasion of the inauguration. And it was a ravenous crew of insatiate place-seekers that lingered behind, or rushed in afterwards, to besiege the White Honse, and the Capitol, and the Departments. in the hope of obtaining fine places, and fat

But just four or five weeks of the new dispensation have very much altered the aspect f affairs. The brightness of the early dawn has already been darkened by gathering clouds; and the joyful anticipations of many hearts have been changed into gloomy sorrow; while the songs of elated hope have turned to the angry groanings of despair. There is the President, to begin with, who is driven almost frantic with the miseries of his state. Fo while the idiotic demands of the public handshaking function have pumped all but a fraction of the physical life out of his body, he is so beset by the throngs that swarm around him clamoring for positions, that he is badgered half out of his senses by their discordant ap-

defend himself against the voracious comorants who blame him for his tardiness in creating and filling vacancies, or for not filling them in accordance with their wishes. His civil-service protestations do not, of course, count for anything with these people, but he assures them that they consume so much of his time with the pleading of their cases that he offense to somebody; and as, besides, the Sena- | ments why they should not get it. tors of his own political faith improve their privilege of turning down his appointments. and so stamp his judgment with their disapproval, why the lot of the new President seems like anything but an enviable one at this stage of his career. The Cabinet officers have not a much mor desirable time of it. either. They too would have the whole of their time and strength

His wail is sad to listen to when he tries

absorbed by the greedy place-hunters if they did not barricade their offices against the irruption of these hungry hordes. In fact, some of them have been obliged to issue circulars setting forth their grievances, and proclaiming their intention to reserve a few hours daily for attending to the affairs of the nation. Which is certainly reasonable, if only for the sake of appearance, that they should be permitted to have some few opportunities of doing. Of course there is always a squabble for place upon the advent of a new administration, from Admiral Kimberly says they have hopes sively the impotency of a high tax to remedy been made during the political campaign preceding it. But all the authorities agree that never before in our history was such an avalanche of office-seekers precipitated upon the government. Which is not wonderful, however. For the parties who purchased the government, at the highest price that ever was paid for it, were able to do so only upon the strength of loans made to the politicians; and the present demands upon those in power, are nothing but the clamors for payment of those sanguine persons who invested in the bonds wherewith the government was obtained .-That political stocks are only the shares in a ottery business these simple investers do not seem to understand; and the fact that inasmuch as the number of places is limited, the tickets must necessarily be mostly blanks, fills their disappointed souls with consternation and rage. But they might have forseen this,

and ought to have known better than to be caught in this way. It is a hard time that the new government s having, and it ought to receive the sympathy of all fair-minded persous. For it is evident to any impartial observer that this present administration is doing, and intends to do, all in its power to satisfy the demands of its patrons. It certainly does not propose to be one whit behind the rest of the world which is "reaching out on all sides towards heavier expenditure;" but if it knows itself it provor. So its whole economy is to be on the most lavish scale imaginable; and we shall see if are that the unloading of the fake will be a its purpose is not to diffuse prosperity, at least in so far as that article can be made to go

As a proof of its honest endeavors in this things is working toward the doubling up of salarses, and the pensioning of everybody possible, the protection of corporations and trusts, and the furtherance of schemes for the reduction of that dreadful surplus which has become such a menace to our national prosperity. It is unfortunate of course that so many mills and factories are being obliged to shut down throwing sundry thousands of working-people out of employment; and it is a pity that the wages of miners and similar have to be reduced just at this juncture; but theu, in these cases, as in the matter of the distribution of the offices, it stands to reason that everybody cannot be placed on the list of the fortunate ones, for there is not enough good fortune extant to

furnish the whole race of mortals. deep an affection. One would suppose that after all its profession of devoted friendship, and after all the obligation of the party for the help of the colored vote even if there were no sort of affection in question, this just an generous party would have contrived a way to do something handsome for its African brethren. But not even the powerful Republican party can be expected to perform impossibilities; and if the party had no places for the colored folk, how could it bestow any such upon thom? Indeed, it could not even keep the household colored-servants of the White House in their positions; and if it was powerless in so small a matter as this, how could it hope to accomplish more difficult things? If people were reasonable they would see that all things have

There is one point, however, upon which the present administration gives evidence of these samples, of course, still, we are very fortunate in having such samples; and we should be very grateful for the dispensation which brought these personages through the perils incident to infancy and childhood, and developed them into beings competent to reflect so much

than those of the average statesman, and then A recent authority says that "the most striking, and in some ways most important politi-cal phenomenon of our time, is the gradual deoline of legislators in real power and influence and the gradual withdrawal from them of all discretion in dealing with legislative prob-lems, and of all share in moulding the opinions which are finally embodied in laws." Which very hard saying is amply illustrated by the malignant envy and jealousy of the Senate last week in rejecting Mr. Halstead as our Minister a large share in moulding that public opinion which eventually becomes embodied in laws. His mould may not be of exactly the pattern But Mr. Halstend had been guilty of preaching unpleasant things about the Republican leaders, and he had dealt vigorously and unwhich empowers them to obstruct legislation, and to legislate in the interests of their own class; which gives them the check upon the President, and enables them to inform him that his apppointments to office must be acceptable to them personally, or they will be turned down regardless of the question of their intrinsic merit, shows clearly that the framers of our government intended to place

the balance of power in the hands of this aristocratic branch of our national scheme of representative rulers.

The one thing new lacking to our American House of Lords, is some fitting title by means of which the ascendency of its members can be understood and recognized. It is not sufficient for a Senator this he should be "Barren of Intellect" by his own natural right. He should have some legal chain to a patent of no hility that would secure for him limits and just substitutes of all offices and the classes.

the balance of power in the hands of this aris-

the honor and glory of it. But whether is gains due prestige or not, our Senate has secured the power to rule for the time to come. The possession of the Belt seems to have widened the ideas of Baltimercans considerable. And in consequence, we propose to widen our antiquated thoroughfares, and to erect us a fine Permanent Exposition Building, and to

boom things generally now, straightway. To this landable end we are reaching out after a broader basis for taxation, and have already succeeded in expanding our tax bills. CHELYS. (Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April, 1st, 1889. Have Harrison and Blaine any influence with the Republican Senate? If so, how much? Since the Senate, by the very decisive vote of 25 to 19, rejected the nomination of Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnatti Commercial-Gazettee, to be Minister to Germany, these questions have been asked on every hand and many answers have been given. It is well known here that Harrison and Blaine took occasion to inform every Republican Senator that they were very leeply nterested in Halstead's confirmation, and yet the Senrte voted against his confirmation, only 19 favoring it, and two of them were Democruts-Messrs. Blackburn and Call.

Therefore the inference is that Harrison and Blaine have no very great amount of influence with the Senators of their party. This rejection of Halstead by Republican votes is a very queer thing, and is likely to make trouble for some of the parties for a long time to come .-That the Democrate should have voted against his confirmation was to be expected, but what nuzzles people heresbouts is why such a rampant bloody-shirt waver as Ingalis should have joined them. Halstead's opinion of those Republicans who voted against him will make mighty interesting reading. The surprise created by the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln to be Minister to England

has not yet died out, and Republican applicants for the big appointments still open are is actually unable to perform the duties of his anxiously inquiring if the Garfield boys want own position. And as whatever he does, or anything, because, if they do, there is no reawhatever he leaves undone, is certain to give | son after the Fred Grant and Lincoln appoint-It looks very much as though that Senatorial boycott was beginning to get in its work. The Senate adjourned on Tuesday, and Presi dont Harrison was no doubt very glad to see them go away, as he has a few more appointments of the Halstead order to make, and does not hanker after other rejections at present. Some very bad news was officially received here on Saturday afternoon. On the 15th of March a hurricane completely destroyed the U. S. war vessels Trenton and Vandalia, and drove the Nipsic upon a coral reef in the barbor of Apia, one of the Samoan Islands. And to add to the disaster 46 lives were lost, among them Capt. Schoonmaker, who was in command of the Vandalia. Two German war ships were lost with one hundred men at the same. time. The Trenton and Vandalia were among the best wooden ships in our little Navy and their loss will be severely felt. The cablegram

> Interstate-Commerce Commissioner Walker has resigned to take effect to day. He has accepted the management of an association of railroads at an annual salary af \$25,000. The pleasure trip of the Senate Committee, which was to have started from Chicago on the 6th inst. for a six-week's inspection and investigation of the various Pacific railroads and branches, have postponed the junket until fall. Corporal Tauner says no clerks will be removed in the Pension Office, except for cause.

"If Whitelaw Reid does not return to this country in disgrace I shall be greatly surprised," said a well-known Republican to me to-day. Upon my asking his reason for thinking so, he said : "Reid is heavily interested in a corporation that is nothing more no less than a business fake. One end of it rests in Washington where it is looked after by one of the shrewdest as well as most unscrupulous men in the country. Both Reid and this man, who, by dogs out of ten and let the other five run at the way, is now in Europe, were roped into this scheme and have now got many thousands of dollars tied up in it. They have long ago agreed that the best thing to do was to unload the whole thing on European capitalists, and for that purpose the Washington member of the affair went to Europe about ten days ago, and is now awaiting Reid's arrival. Of course Reid will endorse the Washington man, and his official position as U. S. Minister to France will cause his endorsement to have great weight with European financiers, and the probalities success. It will not take long for the purchasers to discover that they have been robbed. and that Reid's endorsement did it. Then? Gen. Black, ex-Commissioner of Pensions

direction we may observe how the new order of | has gone to Chicago, where he will resume the It is said that Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, Commis sioner of Railroads, will not be removed by the new administration, owing to a request from of Police, Mr. Peter Smith, thus writes: Gen. Sherman asking for his retention.

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.] PIKESVILLE, BALTIMORE Co., MD., April 1st, 1889. To the Publisher of the JOURNAL:

In view of the pending issue concerning the completion of the Panama Canal by several private corporations, both of which have signally failed, it will be nothing more than proper to give to the readers of the JOURNAL, as near as we possibly can, an explanation of the famous "Monroe doctrine," which this gov-Why, there is even the colored population for which the Republican party cherishes so ernment will be compelled to enforce, in the probability of the French government underaking to complete the canal and subjecting the same to their individual control. To do justice to this subject it will be necessary to refer to history for some of our information

which we desire to use. The South American provinces, which had been subjected to Spanish rule from the days of Pizarro, early in the present century-we will say from 1818 to 1825-followed the example of their North American sister, rebelled from their mother country, asserted their independence, and finally established it by the

While the struggle was pending, Henry Clay, who sympathized deeply with the oppressed provinces, strove with his brilliant eloquence to induce Congress to recognize their independence. His efforts at first failed, as Congress was distrustful of their success; but his speeches were read at the Mead of the patriot ner writes, "exists to a very great extent armies, and encouraged them to persevere in their struggle for liberty. At length in March, | day drinking by purchases of liquor on Satur-1822, the bill was passed with but one dissent-

The President, James Monroe, heartily joined in the recognition of their indepen-dence, and in the following year went so far in his message as to declare, that, "The American continents were thenceforth not to be consid-

The history of this "Panama Mission," as was then called, can not be given to the public better than in the words of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, one of the most brilliant of American statesmen, and at that period a member of the credit upon us. For they might have been born elsewhere; or they might not have survived their childhood; or they might even have although sanctioned by both Houses of Conbeen created with no greater endownments | gress,) deserves a place in this inside view the working of our government. Besides the grave questions to which the subject gave rise, the subject itself became one of unusual and painful excitement. It agitated the people, made a violent debate in the two Houses of Congress, inflamed the passions of parties and individuals, raised a tempest before which Congress bent, made bad feeling between the President and the Senate, and led to the duel between Mr. John Randolph and Henry Clay. It was an administration measure, and pressed by all means known to an administration. It was an American movement, and Republican. It was an assembly of the-American States of Spanish origin, counseling for their mutual safety and independence; and presenting the natural wish for the United States to place herself at their head, as the eldest sister of the new republics, and the one whose example and institutions the others had followed. The monarchies of Europe had formed a 'Holy Alliance' to check the progress of liberty; it seemed just that the republic of the New World should confederate against the dangers of despotism. The subject had a charm in it. and the name and place of meeting recalled classic and cherished recollections. It was on an isthmus—the Isthmus of Panama—which publics had their isthmus—that of Corinth—

where their deputies assembled. All the advantages of the question were on the side of the administration. It addressed itself to the imagination; to the passions; to the present present obtained as asserting that there is an extraordinary depression in business, but the cutlook for ratiroad business is not encouraging for this year. The general average of the against the prestige of name and subject, and was half victor before the contest began; and it required bold men to make head against it."

Mr. Adams, in a special message to the Senste in 1825, communicated the objects of this is to accommiss wherever they can. vantages of the question were on the side of the administration. It addressed itself to the Mr. Adams, in a special message to the Sen-ate in 1825, communicated the objects of this proposed Congress, which were as follows: 1st. The establishment of liberal principles of commercial intercourse, which he supposed could best be done in an assembly of all the Ameri-

enr ifboth all parties represented at the masting,
if such will guard, by its own means, against
the attailishment of any future European colony within its borders, may be found advisable. Joshua Tracey, Sherif This was more than two years since (1823) an-

> According to this view the Monroe doctrine applied only to our own borders, and it was only proposed to get the other States of the New World to agree that each for itself, and by its "own means," should guard its territory from European aggression. It is a fact, however, that the views of some of our statesmen of the present time take a different view and interpretation of this doctrine, and contend that it is the duty of the United States government to resist any attempt of foreign powers to get a foothold on either of the American coninents for any purpose whatever. This view was established when Maximilian was ordered from Mexico, where, with the aid of France, he was trying to subvert their republican form of government for the purpose of establishing an mpire; and, in conclusion, we may say that this view of the doctrine will again have to be enforced if the French government undertakes any manner whatever of finishing the snama (anal as a government concern, as the cossession of this canal by any foreign government would be of very serious character, fo the reason that their vessels of war could very easily dispatched to the Pacific for the purpose of bombarding and destroying our Pacific scaports. And it is nothing more than the duty of the American government to firmly adhere to the Monroe doctrine in the view of France undertaking to finish this canal, and to insist on the exclusive right of exercising a protectorate over it in preference to any other Respectfully Yours,

nounced by my predecessor (Mr. Monroe) to

the world as a principle resulting from the emancipation of both the American continents.

It may be so developed to the new southern nations, that they may feel it as an essential

appendage to their independence."

CHARLES L. SHIPLEY. (Correspondence of the Maryland Journal HIGH LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION.

From the unanimity and persistency with which Prohibition is assailed by the secular press, the politicians, rum-sellers, and some few clergymen, and the merits of High License as a remedy for the evils of the liquor curse are extolled, one would almost come to the conclusion that this united effort was the result of studied and purposed pre-arraignment. Against the most stubborn facts and reliable tatistics of the efficacy of Prohibition, and the demonstrated failure of High License to diminish the amount of liquor sold or consequent crimes as the result, is this seemingly reconcerted opposition waged. It is not true that High License is a success it is not true that it has answered the purpose

its advocates predicted, or that they now claim for it. Facts and figures, authenticated by the formal reports of the Chiefs of Police, and the statistics of Courts and Grand Juries, and the opinions of many of our best public men, all emonstrate the inefficiency of High License to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic, or to restrict the quantity of liquor sold. But, on the contrary, and with one voice, the tabulated statistics of high-license cities prove concluthe evils of drink. It is a signal failure. The than cobwebs to those who run the saloons.— Sales of liquor increase despite its stringent conditions, and immerality, prostitution and drunkenness abound more and more. The advocates of High License say the ob-

ject of this method is to regulate the liquor trade, decrease the number of saloons in the country, improve their character, (as if devil could be made a saint.-W. T. D. C.) and close up the low "dives," and thus diminish the sale of liquor and the immoralities consequent upon the traffic. Such a purpose is doubtless praiseworthy in their judgment, and deserves consideration. But let me add, that t does not seem to occur to these men of High License proclivities that if to lessen the number of saloons one half would be to diminish crime one-half, that it would be wise to close up the other half and thus prevent all crime coming from that source. Why kill five mad large? Why restrict them and thus license them to innoculate the citizens with hydrophobia? and why restrict the devilish saloon. which entails its woeful carses on the community, and not exterminate it, as it ought to be? But as the truth of these general remarks may be questioned and the assertions denied, we will adduce such facts and figures as will substantiate and confirm them.

We have seen that the advocates of High License claim that crime and drunkenness, &c., will diminish under a high tax on saloons, and the traffic in liquors will be made strictly legitimate and respectable. If this be so, then the question will thus far he settled. But let As proof that High License has signally

failed in answering the expectations of its friends we take a few leading cities where it prevails. First on the list we cite Wheeling, W. Va. In his report on this subject the Chief "Crime, drunkenness and prostitution is alarmingly on the increase, and drunkenness among women is becoming shamefully prevalent."-Wheeling, be it remarked, is under a license of \$875, and of course the best results might be anticipated; and yet demoralization and licentiousness woefully abounds. We cite again the city of Sullivan, Illinois. This city is under a fee of \$500, and yet the

Philadelphia Press, an ardent High License journal, says the Police Report declares "crime, prostitution, and drunkenness among women are on the increase," and adds editorially-"In what is known as 'general cussedness,' this city of Sullivan can give 'points' to any part of the

Of the city of Boston (license fee \$350) the Press says-"Crime is on the increase, and the number of arrests over the year '87 was 5,328." In his comments on this sad state of facts the editor of the Press says of this city of High Licenses—"Under very stringent license laws drunkenness has greatly increased, and the sales of liquor has not diminished." We cite next the city of Philadelphia. License fee here is \$500. And what of the evils of liquor selling, as published by authority, in this city? Read. Thus writes Samuel H. Ashbridge, one of the Coroners of the city: "There was, in 1888, an increase of 20 per cent. over

'87 in deaths, due directly to the influence of liquor; and this was due to High License, (mark this,) because, while there were fewer places at which liquor was sold, it is now bought in larger quantities and drank at home. And this state of things," the Coroamong the poorer classes who provide for Sunday night." And the same is true of Lancaster, Pa. fee \$500,) according to statistics gathered in

this city by Chief of Police-"As population nereases, crime is seemingly on the increase. Young men and women, nearly grown, are intoxicated and disorderly on the street, and the liquor is gotten not from licensed saloons, but hell-holes, (and what saloon is not a hell-hole Archbishop Ireland-Roman Catholic - calls them doorways to hell .- W. T. D. C.) known as beer clubs. Many of these young people are of respectable parentage." We cite lastly the city of Kansas, Mo.; license fee \$850. Here "crime is booming," writes the editor of the Press. Thus writes the Chief of Police, Thos. M. Speers: "Crime increasing, together with prostitution. (Women

ilways go down as the saloon goes up.-W. T. D. C.) The most criminals come from the hoodlums." Here, then, we have statistical demonstration from six cities where High License obtains, that this much lauded method of regulating the liquor curse in the interests of peace, order and morality has most signally failed; and yet in the face of this proof, and despite the corroborated facts, the enemies of Prohibition

persist in distorting the truth, and assigning to High License results that authentic police reports absolutely deny.
"High License" is a high-lie and assumes national proportions by the dissemination given it by editors, politicians and rum-sellers, somewhat supplemented or aided by Satanic subtlety and innate depravity. The propensity to lie seems to be inherited from that father of lies— W. T. D. CLEMM. the Devil.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK. Whilst upon the regular annual tour of inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines the past week by officers of that Company, Mr. George B. Roberts, the distinguished Presi. connected the two Americas; the Grecian re- dent, in an interview published, gave expression to the following important views as to the present business outlook :

mains for the railfords to do under such conditions is to economise wherever they can.

"The company has not given any thought to reduction of the wages of the employees in any department. But in every way where we see an opportunity economy will be specially observed.—
This is now being done. Instructions have been given to observe the utmost economy during the blessest year. present year.
"There will be no outting of raise or the Pennsylvactic relirond lines. The policy on our lines
has always been conservative and making the outsing
of raise. The provision of the making has conting
commerce law will be stringly charryed.

Y. Charles Burks, State's Attorney . John W. Shankiin, Clerk.

John Batter, assault; not guilty. Joshua Hanson, colored, carrying concealed weap-ons, guilty; ten days in jail. Albert Smith, larceny; stetted. John P. Philburn, largeny; stetted.
The Penn Lumber Co. vs. Josiah H. Sheppard; indgment for plaintiff by confession for \$517.01.
Chas. Snider, largeny; recognizance forfeited and ench warrant issued. Sam'l Brown, colored, assault with intent to mur der; guilty of assault; one year in the House of Correction.

Same, assault: guilty; one year in House o der, (two cases;) guilty of common assault in each; one year in House of Correction. Same, carrying concealed weapons; not guilty.

Mary Britton, colored, laweny: guilty; not sen-Cal. Ray, enticing a minor from home for immoral proposes; not guilty.
Susan Jackson and Samuel Jackson, harboring minor for immoral purposes; not guilty.

Mrs. M. A Davis, sale of liquor to a minor; no

CARDINAL GIBBONS' BLOQUENCE

most eloquent divines in the Catholic Church On Sunday, 31st ult.. in his sermon at the Baltimore Cathedral, his theme being the "Immortality of the Soul" he gave expression to the following eloquent sentiments: "Not only has mankind a firm belief in the immortality of the soul, but there is inborn in every human breast a desire for perfect felicity.

It is clear that this desire for perfect happiness never is and never can be fully realized in the present life. One might have the wealth of Crosus of old, or of Vanderbilt in our own times, and yet his happiness would be far from complete for he would still be oppressed by the desire for greater riches by the fear of losing what he has acquired or of being torn from it by death. Honors bring corresponding cares. The

more brilliant and precious the crown the more neavily it presses on the brow that wears it. I have seen and contemplated two of the greatest rulers on the face of the earth-the civil ruler of 65,000,000 and the spiritual ruler of 250,000,000 of people. I have conversed with the President and the Pope in their private apartments, and I am convinced that their exalted position, far from satisfying the aspirations of their soul, did but fill them with a profound sense of their grave responsibility."

THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL-ROAD. Both branches of the City Council of Balti more on Monday 1st passed the ordinance desired by the Western Maryland Railroad Company to lay tracks on certain streets in order

> **#**ied. There is a Reaper whose name is DEATH, And, with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

to reach tide-water.

McCarry.-At Towson, on March 31st, 1889, R. D. McCarthy, aged 55 years. Young,-At Carroll, Baltimore county, 1st, 1889, THOMAS O. YOUNG, in the 45th year of his age. Coursey.-In the 18th District of Baltimore county, on March 30th, 1889, Wesley B. Coursey, in the 82d year of his age.
GENT.—At Shawan, Baltimore county, on March 81st, 1889, MARTHA E. GENT, in the 59th year of her age, wife of William Gent and daughter of the late Thomas T. and Rachel Griffith. HARDWICK.—At "Grindin," Baltimore county, on March 80th, 1889, Annie Hardwick, beloved wife of William Hardwick.

The Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET. THURSDAY, April 4th FLOUR-Howard Street Super...\$ 2.87 Family. Patapaco Extra ...

CORN MEAL-City Mills.. WHEAT-Southern Red... Western Red... CORN-Southern White. Yellow .. Western. OATS-Western.. PROVISIONS—Shoulders... POTATOES per bushel.....

Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, East Corn per barrel. TOWSON MEAT MARKET.

STILL AT THE OLD STAND, York Road near the Post Office. We are selling to our customers and the public who may favor us with a call BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON SMOKED BEEF TONGUES PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Meats delivered within a reaonable distance
FREE OF CHARGE.

SAMUEL COLLINGS Mew Advertisements. OR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN HORSE, 7 years old; about 16 hands high; a splendid driver; will work in all harness and any lady can drive him. MOR SALE OR LEASE. ON THE FREDERICK ROAD, binding on the same, 41-10 ACRES, NEAR BEECH-FIELD AVENUE, 1/2 mile from city limits. Also

10 ACRES binding on the west side of Beechfield Avenue: A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT FOR A COUN-TRY RESIDENCE. 208 N. HOWARD STREET. TEDGE FENCE COMPANY. There will be a meeting of the BALTIMORE COUNTY HEDGE AND WIRE FENCE COMPANY, held at the SMEDLEY HOUSE, Towson-Tuesday, April 9th, 1889, At 2 o'clock P. M., prompt,

All interested are requested to be present.

JOSEPH B. HERBERT. DUNKIRK DUNDEF, YEOMAN

MAMBRINO DRUID. WILL MAKE SEASON OF '89 AT STABLES OF OWNER. For further particulars apply

WM. FELL JOHNSON, Brooklandvilie P. O. April 6,-tf

TROP SALE: TWO GOOD WORK MARES, one with foal; will work in all harness.
SAMUEL J. SIMMS. Limekin Bottom, adjoining the Burke Estate TO MORE SICK HORSES. Jockey.

This Celebrated Condition Powder and Heave Remedy is the best Condition and fattening Powder on the market. Good for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and especially recommended to Racing Stables. It invariably restores Appetite, and never fails to cure Heaves when taken in the earlies stages; a great relief even when far gone. It never cakes from age or dampness. Hend for testimon als. Sent free by mail on receipt of 50 cents. One package is amply sufficient to cure in ordinary cases. Very liberal discount to the trade. JOCKEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,

P. O. Box 846, Baltimore, Md. REFERENCES: T. R. BYE, City Hall Stables, 219 North Street. PHILIP MARCH, Lexington and St. Paul St. JOHN F. HOGAN, North Central Avenue Stable 286 Central Avenue, Baltimore, Md., and many

April 6.-1y John V. Slade, Auctioneer. PUBLIC SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. -IN THE-

STH ELECTION DISTRICT, BALTIMORE CO. The undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Aucion, on the premises of WM. T. CURTIS, formerly belonging to Dr. Waugh, on the road leading from he York Pike to Belfast P. O., Baltimore county, Ath Election District. On Wednesday, April 17th, 1889.

At 1 o'clock P. M., THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ: 2 Extension Tables, 2 Centro Tables, 2 Kitchen Tables and other
small Tables, 1 Marble-Top Table,
1 Hall Marble-Top Table, 2 Hall
Chairs, 1 Mirror, several spring-bottom Bedsteads,
Mattrasses and Bed Comforts, 1 Hair Cloth Sofa, 6
Hair-Cloth Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs, 3 Bureaus and
Weekends, 1 Cettesseat Engineer, 1 Cuppeard, 2 Washstands, 1 Cottage-set Furniture, 1 Cupboard, 2 Lamps, lot of Glass and Crockeryware, Stair Rods and Carpet, lot of Matting, Window Shades and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale,—Sums of 310 and under, Cash; over that amount a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving notes with approved secu-rity, bearing interest from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for. J. CURTIS HUNT.

April 6.-ts* Wm. Scomuller & Co., Auctioneers, S. Charles ATTORNEY'S SALE OF VALUABLE FRE-SIMPLE PROPERTY, IN THE VILLAGE OF HAMPDEN,

(NOW BALTIMORE CITY,) NOS. 416 ELM AVENUE, NOS. 315, 317 AND 819 ROLAND AVENUE. The undersigned, as attorney for owner, will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on Tuesday, April 16th, 1889, Beginning at 4 o'clock P. M., THE VERY VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE PROPERTY,

onsisting of four lots of ground and improvements 1st.-NO. 416 ELM AVENUE, above Fourth Avenue, said lot having a front of 80 centre of a ten foot alley. 2d.—NO. 315 ROLAND AVENUE south of Fou:th Avenue, having a front of 18 fee 6 inches, more or less, and a uniform depth of 167 feet 6 inches, more or less, as now laid out and en-3d.-NO. 317 ROLAND AVENUE. having a front of 17 feet 2 inches and an even depth of 167 feet 6 inches, more or less, as now laid out 4th-NO. 819 ROLAND AVENUE.

having a front of 18 feet 6 inches, more or less, and an even depth of 167 feet 6 inches as now laid out The improvements on each of said lots consist NEAT TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY DWELL ING AND OUTBUILDINGS, Nos. 315, 317 and 319 Roland Avenue are occupie by good tenants. All of said lots are in FEE SIM-Terms of Sale--CASH. All expenses adjusted to the day of sale. A de osit of \$50 required on each lot at the time of sale. EDWIN J. FARBER,

Attorney for owner, 207 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. WM. SEEMULLER & CO., Auctioneers. Fred. W. Feldner, Attorney at Law, 16 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.

PUBLIU SOME VALUABLE FEE SIMPLE T LAND, Situate in Catonsville, UPON WHICH nicholas John Maisel now resides. WELL IMPROVED.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in the mortgage from Nicholas John Maizel and wife to the "Carrollton Land and Loan Association of Baltimore County," bearing date May 17th, 1896, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 120, folio 499, &c., the indersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the On Monday, May 6th, 1889,

At 4 o'clock P. M., ALL THOSE TWO PIECES OR PARCELS OF GROUND, situate in Baltimore county, and described as follows, called "The Great Glade:"
Beginning for the same at a stone standing on the southeast corner of Henry Brooks' part of said tract, and running thence south three degrees east 16 perches; thence south 87 degrees west 29½ perches; thence north 15 degrees west 16½ perches to Henry Brooks' lot; thence north 87 degrees east 80½ perches to the beginning, containing her to the beginning, containing 3 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS. Also one-half undivided molety or half part

Also one-half undivided molety or half part of all that part of a tract of land called "FREDERICK-STADT ENLARGED," situate and lying in Balti more county aforesaid, it being part of a lot of land purchased by Henry Brooks from Peter Hause by deed dated the 3d of September, 1842, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County and City in Liber T. K., No. 325, folio 218, and had not be same at the and of the &c., and beginning for the same at the end of the first line of the said conveyance or deed and running thence east 18 perches; thence north 15 degrees west 2 perches; thence west 18 perches to the road leading from Franklin to Catonsville, and thence with said need to the hadringness containing hence with said road to the beginning, containing 6 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND, more or less. Improved by a 2-STORY HOUSE, BARN, WAGON SHEDS. and the land and improvement in good order, and ituate convenient near Ingleside Avenue and be-Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, credit payments to bear interest and to be secured; or all cash at purchaser's option. A

deposit of \$100 will be required at sale.
FREDERICK W. FELDNER, TAYLOR & CREAMER, Auctioneers Matthews & Kirkland, Auctionsers, 39 and 34 South Charles Street, Baltimore. EXECUTRIX SALE ALUABLE FARM

-ON THE-

REISTERSTOWN PIKE, -KNOWN-As "The Armstrong Farm," -ADJOINING-THE MOUNT HOPE ENTRANCE, ALL OF THE VALUABLE STOCK OF

Horses.

Mules, Cows, Hogs, Farm Wagons, Harness, Carts -AND-FARMING UTENSILS GENERALLY, TO TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1889, BEGINNING AT 10 O'CLOCK PROMPTLY By virtue of the power contained in the will of the late P. H. WALKER, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the above named premises, THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM,

CONTAINING 80 ACRES, under a high state of cultivation, and beautifully situated on the Turnpike, near the 6-Mile Stone, having a frontage of 1,800 feet on the Pike.

The improvements are good, consisting of LARGE STONE HOUSE, STONE BARN, STONE DAIRY, and other outbuildings.

Terms.—14 Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 8 years, with interest and security, or all cash. A deposit of \$250 will be required at the sale.

ROSA B. WALKER,

Immediately after the sale of the property we will sell, by authority of the owner, all of the VALUABLE STOCK AND FARMING IMPLE-MENTS, VIZ: 8 FINE LARGE MULES, 1 GOOD BAY HORSE. 9 MILCH COWS, (all fine bred.) SEVERAL NICE HEIFFERS.

HOGS, PIGS, FARM AND EXPRESS WAGONS,. CARTS, HAY WAGON, DOUBLE & SINGLE sets of Harness, REAPERS AND BINDERS. nearly new, in good order;

over stor a ments of a months with he great the proved many proved

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE PERSONAL PROPERTY, 2D ELECTION DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE CO The undersigned, having rented his farm and decining housekeeping, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, situated on the Patapaco Falls, adjoining the lands of the Oakland Woolen Mills, itemy C. Bennett, the late Judge Baseman and others or

Tuesday, the 9th day of April, 1889, At 9 o'clock A. M., sharp, The following described Personal Property PAIR OF GOOD FINE 3 YEAR OLD COLTS. drive single or double; FINE YEARLING COLT, PAIR OF LARGE MULES. GOOD MILCH COWS.

STEERS. FINE BROAD SOWS. FARMING IMPLEMENTS. &c.

3 or 4 horse broad-tread Wagon and Bed, 2-horse narrow-tread Wagon and Bed, 2-horse harrow-tread
Wagon and Bed, good as new;
Cart, 2 good Hay Carriages, 1-horse
Spring Wagon and Harness, 1 Champion Mower, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Cutting
Box, 1 Fodder Cutter, 1 Corn Sheller,
1 Roller, 1 Cob Crusher, 2 Top Buggles with Poles
and Shafts, 2 double sets of silver plated
Harness, 1 set of Single Harness, 2 sets of Harness, 1 set of Single Harness, 2 sets of Breechbands, 1 set of Lead Harness, Plow Harness, Cart Harness, Bridles, Collars, Halters, 1 pair of Check Lines, Wagon Whip, Wagon Halters, 1 pair of Check Lines, Wagon Whip, Wagon Saddle, Riding Saddle and Bridle, 4 Flynets, Home Blankets, Lap Robe, 2-horse Sleigh and Bells, Plows, Harrows, Single and Double Trees, Crowbars. Mattocks, Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Hay Knife, 1 Adze, lot of Blacksmith Tools, Anvil, Vice, Bellows, lot of Saws and Augurs, 1 Tool Chest, lot of old Iron. 1 Sausage Grinder, 1 Lard Press, 2 Grindstones, Mowing Scythes, Bramble Scythes, Log Chains and other Chains, Log Chains and other Chains, lot of Grain Backs, 60 gallon Cauldron, lot of Iron Pois, 1 large Hogshead and 9 barrels of good Vinegar, lot of Potatoes, 4 dozen of Chickens, 4 Turkeys, about 20 cords of Wood, about Chickens, 4 Turkeys, about 20 cords of Wood, about 5 tons prime Timothy Hay, 50 barrels of Yellow

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

1 Hair Cloth Parlor Suit, 1 Riegant
Plush Lounge, 1 Marble Centre Table,
1 elegant Mahogany Bodstead, 3 sets
of Bedroom Furniture, 1 Wardrobe, 3

Bedsteads, elegant Mahogany Centre Table,
4 good Hair Lounges, 1 large Dressing
Case, 3 Mirrors, 3 Wash Stands, 1 Hat
Rack, 1 dozen Caneseat Chairs, 6 Chairs, 4
Arm Chairs, 4 Rockers, 1 large Extension Table, 4
Feather Beds, lot of Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets,
Comforts, Quilts, Sheets, 1 Spring Mattress, Hair
Mattresses, new lot of Veivet and Tapestry, Brussels
Carpet, lot of good Matting, Hassocks, lot Window
Blinds, 5 Wood Stoves, 1 Coal Stove, 1 Cook Stove with
fixtures, 3 sets of China, 1 blue, 1 gilt-edged and 1
plain; 1 dozen colored Wine Glasses, 1 dozen plain
Wine Glasses, 1 large Silver Castor, 1 Silver Ice
Pitcher, Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, 1 plated Tea
Set, 1 Chafing Dish, lot of Glassware and other
Dishes, 1 Clock, lot of Wash Bowls and Pitchers, 1
Refrigerator, 1 Safe, 2 Kitchen Tables, 2 Clothes
Horses, 2 Bath Tubs, Unce Cooler, 2 Churns, 2 Corner
Cupboards, Meat Tubs, Wash Tubs, Barrels, lot of
Demijohns, lot of Fruit Jars, lot of Lard Cans, lot
good Tinware, lot of Jelly Glasses, lot of Stone
Milk Crocks, lot of Books, 1 double barrel Shot Gun,
lot of good Lamps, and many other articles too numerous to mention. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE lot of good Lamps, and many other articles too nu merous to mention.

Terms of Sale—All sums of \$10 and under, cash. on sums over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given, purchasers giving their notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

place the next fair day. ELISHA H. BENNETT. of LAND, adjoining the lands of Ephraim Triplets and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES. March 23.—ts By Thomas C. Biddison, Auctions

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE PERSONAL PROPERTY, ON THE FURLEY MILL ROAD, IN THE 12th DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY. The undersigned, contemplating some changes in his business on account of the recent fire which destroyed his mill, will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the PREMISES. On Monday, April 8th, 1889,

PUBLIC SALE

At the hour of one o'clock P. M., ALL THAT VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, AND WATER-RIGHTS KNOWN AS "The Furley Mill Property," Situate at the intersection of Herring Run and Fur-ley Mill Road, about one-half mile from Baltimore City and adjoining the lands of the late William Corse and Peter G. Erdman and the Father Dolan TWO ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS. TWO ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

This is the well-known Furley Mill and has been used for milling purposes for many years. The water-power of the Herring Run attached thereto equals one hundred horse-power, and is constant even during the severest drought. This mill has been doing a thriving business. It is near the city by a good road, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Post Office, &c. The mill building having been destroyed by fire, any one purchasing the property can use it for any purpose requiring a very strong and unfailing water supply. It is unexceptionally the finest site for a mill in Baltimore county, and unequaled in facilities for any, manufacturing industry.

ing industry.
TITLE INDISPUTABLE. Also, on the day and at the hour above mentioned and immediately after the sale of the Real Estate, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY will be offered for sale:
THE UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD INTEREST IN
6 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,
Adjoining the Mill Property;

4 HEAVY WORK HORSES. 2 DRIVING HORSES, Three years old, by "Winchester:" two now milking, and one suitable for butchering; FINE WHITE CHESTER BOAR,

horses; 2 Carts, 1 Carriage, 1
Buggy, 1 Champion Mower, 1
Horse Rake, 2 sets
of Heavy Breechbands, 3 sets of Lead
Harness, 1 set of Carriage Harness,
Collars, Bridles, Lines, 1 Cross-Cut Possession of Real Estate and Leasehold Prop erty given on day of sale.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate will be to suit purchasers. A deposit of \$500.00 on Real Estate required on day of sale.

Terms of Sale of Personal Property.—All sums of \$20.00 and under, Cash; on all sums over that amount a six months' credit will be allowed; credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and the personal property. and to be secured by notes of purchasers, endorsed to satisfaction of the undersigned.

GEORGE E. COXEN. r. C. BIDDISON, Auctioneer.

John V. Slade. Auctioneer. PUBLIC SALE HORSES AND COLTS. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Old York Road, 3 miles south of New Market and 4 miles from Bentley's Springs Northern Central Kailro On Tuesday, April 9th, 1889, At 10 o'clock A. M., HEAD 55

Western Colts, rising 2 years old, broken to the halter, of GRADE APAX AND NORMAN STOCK. These Colts are heavy boned and considered by judges to be of a good grade of Horses. There is in the lot eight pair of Matches, suitable either for heavy draft or light At the same time will offer for sale one
BURLINGTON STALLION,
7 years old; can trothis mile in 2.44,
and is a very fine roadstar for general driving; persectly safe and
gentle for any one to handle. As to
his speed refer to Fred'k Groty, of

1 BAY HAMILTONIAN HORSE, 8 1 BAY HAMILTONIAN HORSE, 8
years old, suitable for all work; 1 SHERMAN MORGAN COLT, 3 years old, broken to double harness; 1 SKELETON
WAGON, &c., &c.
Terms of Bale.—A credit of 12 months will be
given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale;
or 5 per cent. off for cash, at the option of the purchaser, notes to be made payable at the Shrewsbury
Savings Institution, York county, Pa.

BENJ. F. JORDAN.

Maryland Line, Baltimore Co., Md.

March 30.—21° March 30,-2t*

Henry Stockbridge, Attorney, 318 St. Paul St., Baltimere. TRUSTEE'S SALM

OF VALUABLE

FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY,

THE —in the— Thirteenth district, baltimore county. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Bal-timore County, the understaned, Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, April 994, 1889, At four o'clock P. M.,

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND lying in the Thirteenth District of Baltimore county, on the Sulphur Spring Road, near to Wartman's Sulphur Springs and nearly opposite the Manual Labor School, called "The Discovery, laid out for and said to contain THIRTY-TWO ACRES, THREE BOODS AND TWELVE SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND. it being improved by a

TWO-STORY LOG HQUEE.

The property will be offered by the Trustee in two parcels, that portion lying north of the Helphur Spring Road will be offered as one parcel, and that portion lying south of the read will be offered as another.

Terms of Sets.—One third of parcelines we another.

Terms of Sets.—One third of parcelines we are to be part in cash, the balance in any and inverse monthly, or all cash, as the parcelines way were the conditing the sets of any to hear injected from the day of the parcelines.